THE TELEGRAPH.

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ASHTABULA, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874.

Whole Number 1292.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. 1 Ag, 1802 8 Ags (200) 5001 500 1 CO 1 Work, \$1.00 g1.51 \$2.07 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$4.00 \$10.0 \$2 weeks 1.50 2.03 \$4.00 \$4.00 \$5.00 14.00 \$2

solution and other Notices, not connected.

Business Cards, \$1 dollars year per line.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS. A. H. & E. W. SAVAGE dealers in choic Pamily Groceres and Provision, also, pure Con-fectionery, and the finest brands of Tobacco an

UARLESLEA TYLEH, Dealersin Fancyan Staple Dry Goods, Family Groceries, and Crock-ery. South Store, Clarendon Block, Ashtabaja, Obio. 1995

GILKEY & PERRY, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, next door north of Fisk House, Main st. Ashiabula. J. M. FAULKNER & SON, Dealers throcaries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Foreign an Bomestic Fruits, Salt, Fish, Plaster, Wate Lime, Seeds &c., Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio

W. REDHEAD, Dealer in Flour, Pork, Hams Lard, and all kinds of Fish. Also, all kinds of Family Groceries, Fruits and Confectionery. Ale and Domestic Wines.

ROBERTSON & BRO., Dealers in everydescription officots, Shoos, Hats and Caps. Also, on hand a stock of choice Family Grocer-es. Main street, corner of Centre, Ashtabitis,

B. W. HASKELL, Corner Spring and Maists. Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealers in Dry-Goods Groceries Crockery, &c., &c. MORRISON & SNEDEKOR, Dealers Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hart Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Books, Paints, Oil &c. 1251 Ashtabula (

DRUGGISTS.

MARTIN NEWBERRY, Druggist as Apothecary, and gongral dealer in Drugs, Med-cines, Wines and Liquors for medical purpose Fancy and Tollet Goods, Maine street, corner Centre, Sahtabula.

CHARLES E. SWIFT, Ashtabula, Oh

GEORGE WILLARD, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hate, Cane, Hoots, Shoes, Cro-ckery, Glassware. Also, wholesale and reta ry, GlassWare. Also, wholesale and reta er in Hardware, Saddlery, Nalls, Iron, Stee rs, Medicines, Paints, Olls, Dyostutis, &c

HOTELS. ASETABULA HOUSE, R. C. Warmingto

AMERICAN HOUSE, T. N. Booth Propretor, south side of the L. S. & M. S. station This House has re ently been refitted and in proved, and offers pleasant, sub-tantial and co-

FINE HOUSE, Ashtabula, Ohio, A. Field, Propris or. As Omnibus running to and from every train of circ. Also, a good livery-stable kept in connection with this house, to convey passengers to any point.

DENTISTS.

B. E. KELLEY, successor to G. W. Nelson, Main Street, Ashtabula, O. '8 W.T. WALLACE, D. B. S. Ashtabula, 0.18 prepared to attend to all operations in his profession. He makes a speciality of "Oral Surgery" and saving the natural teeth. Officand residence on Eim st., former residence of Maj. Hubbard.

JEWELERS.

TAMES K. STEBBINS, Dealer in Watel es, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated War, &c. Regalring of all kinds done well, and a orders promptly attended to. Main Street, Asl

. S. AHBOTT. Dealer in Clocks, Watches-Jewelry, etc. Engraving, Mending and Re-pairing done to order. Shop on Main street, Conneant, Ohio. 838

UABINET WARE. JOHN BUCHO, Manufacturer of, and Dealer inFurniture of the best descriptions, and every variety. Also General Undertaker, and Manufacturer of Coffins to order. Main street, North of South Public Square, Ashtabula.

FOUNDRIES. TINKER, & GREGORY Manufacturers o

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

W. H. HUHBARD, Attorney and Connector at Law-office over Newberry's Drug Store, Ashtabula, Ohio-will practice in all the courts of the State, Collecting and Conveyanting SHERMAN & HALL, Alterneys and Coun-selors at Law, Ashtabula, O., will practice in the Courts of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, Lanan S. Sherman, Turonom Hall.

CHARLES HOOFH, Attorney and Coun-seller at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio. 199 HARDWARE, &c. CROSBY & WETHERWAX, dealers i

s, Tin-Ware, Hollow-Ware, Shelf Hare Glass-Ware, Lamps and Lamp-Triu s, Petroleum, &c., opposite the Fisk House Also; a full stock of Paints, olls, Varuis Brushes, &c. GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hard ware, fron, Steel and Nails, Stoves, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zinc, sud manufac-turer of Fin Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fisk's Block Ashtabais, Ohio. 1005

PHYSICIANS. P. D. CASE, Physician and Surgeon, offic over D. W. Haskell's store, corner of Spring an Main Sts., Ashtabula, Ohio. 1289tf

H. H. BARTLETT, M. D. Homepath Physician and Surgeon, (successor to Moore,) office No. 1 Main street. Residen Shepard's building, first door south of offi-

OR, E. L. KING, Physician and Surgeon office over Headry & King's store, resident near St. Peter's Church, Ashtabula, O 2001

MILLINERY, ETC. making. A choice for of Millinery goods and the intest styles of Ladies and Children's Pat-terns. Shop and salesroom over Esiph & Burn-ham's store, Main St., Ashtabula, O. 191239

MANUFACTURERS. Matching, and Scrowl Sawing done on the shortest notice. Shop on Main street, oppo-site the Upper Park, Ashtabula, Ohio, 40 PRENCIA & WEIBLEN M nufactorers a Designs in all kinds of Leather in demand in this market opposite Phonix Foundery, Ashtaba-

UDY & REEVES, Dealers in Granite and March Monuments, Grave Stones, Tablets, Mantels, Grates, &c. Building stone, Flagging and Surbing out to order. Yard on Center street

BANKS. ASHTABULA NATIONAL BANK,
Ashtabu'a. Ohio. II. Fassert, Pres't. J.
SCR. BLYTH. Cashler. Authorized Gapital, 25m.
000 Cash Capital paid in \$100,000. H. Fassert,
J. B. CROSHY. C. E. BECCE, H. J. NETTLETON,
B. NELLIS, WM. HUNDINST. E. O. WARNES,
M. J. LICK, P. F. GOOD, Directors. 1204

HARNESS MAKER P. C. FORD, Manufacturer and Dealer in Sad-dies, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Tranks, Walps, &c., opposite Fisk Honse, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1015

MISCELLANEOUS. 197 BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE! Deafer in Water Lime, Stocco, Land Plaste Real Estate and Loan Agent Ashtabula Depo 1209. WILLIAM HUMPHREY. EDGAR HALL, Fire and Life Insurance and HealEstate Agent. Also. Notary Public and Con-veyancer. Office over Sherman and Hall's Law Office, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1149

GRAND RIVER INSTITUTE, at Austin burgh Ashtabula Co., Ohio, J. Tuckerman, A. M., Principal. Winter Term begins Tuesday, Dec. 2d. Send for Catalogue. 114317 J. E. WATROUS, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. All work done with neatneys and despatch. 1160

J. SUH. BLYTH, Agent for the Liverpool. London & Giobe Insurance Co. Cashassets over \$30,000,000 Gold. In the U. S. \$3,600,000. Stock-holders also personally lishe. BLAKESLEE & MOORE, Photographers and dealer in Pictures, Engravings, Chromos, &c. having a large supply of Mouldings of various descriptions, is propared to frame anything in the ncture line, at shorthotics and in the

LUMBER YARDS. WALTON & TALBERT, manufactur rs of and dealers in all grades of Saginaw Lumeer, Lath, and Shingles; also, mouldings of alloca-

JOB PRINTERS.

JAMES REED & SON, Plain and Ornament all Job Printers, and general Stationers. Specimens of Printing and prices for the same sent on application. Office corner Main and Spring streets. Ashtabula. O. 1260

NOTARY PUBLICS, ETC. JOHN H. SHERMAN, Notary Public and Attorney and Connscior at Law. Office in Has-kell's Block, Main St., Ashtabula, O. 1260 CLOTHIERS.

EDWARDG. PIERCE Dealers in Clothing, GEO. W. WAITE, Wholesale and Re-tail Dealers, n Ready Made Clothing, Furnish-ing Goods Hats, Caps., vo., Ashtabula 1251

PAINTERS. W.M. ROSS, House, Sign and Carriage paint-ing graining and paper hanging. Shop on Cen-tre street, near J. P. Robertson's store. All work warranted. Orders left with Robertson or Newberry will meet prompt attention. 1268

VETERINARY SURGEON. DR. MORRIS CROHN, Veterinay Sur ou, will practice within forty miles of Jefferson brace left at my own stable, will be well card. Charges reasonable on June 12th 1874.

PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. CONDENSED TIME TABLE-May 1 , 1874. BUNNING SOUTH. 55 A. M. A. & G.W. Cros ... Warren... ... Niles Girard... ... Briar Hill

all trains daily, except Sunday. L. S. & M. S.-FRANKLIN DIVISION.

8 45 8 55 Oil City—East... 4 00 T 05 m OH City-West 7 15 x Reno ... 7 28 z Franklin. 4 43 7 46 Summit. 4 50 7 53 x Polk. 5 03 8 06 x Raymilton. 5 18 8 24 Sundy Lake. 5 22 8 28 28 Stoneboro. 7 5 25 28 38 Branch. 5 46 45 Clark. 5 45 8 56 x hadley.

5 45 8 55 z hadley 11 34 6 43 5 57 9 10 Salem 11 22 6 25 6 26 15 A a G W Cross 11 17 6 24 6 15 9 30 z Jamestown 11 17 6 24 6 15 9 30 z Jamestown 11 17 6 24 7 6 15 9 30 z Jamestown 10 38 No. 3 9 59 Simon's Corners 10 31 Jeffor 10 16 z Andover 10 16 son 10 25 Barber's—Leon 10 07 Acc. 16 34 Dorset 9 57 Acc. 16 34 Dorset 9 57 6 6 10 47 z Jefforson 9 42 7 45 6 21 11 00 Plymouth 9 25 7 28 6 40 11 22 aAshtabula 9 00 7 10 2 25 Pittsburgh 6 45 P N A X *Trains stop only on Signal X Tains do not *Trains stop only on Signal. xTrains do not Stop. xTelegraph Stations. Cleveland Time. The Way Freight trains stop at Jefferson in going West, at 3.42 P. M., and going East at 7.41 A. M. These trains carry passengers. Passenger fare at the rate of 8 cents per mile; to way stations counted in even half dimes.

Abstract of Time Table Adopted June 15,

DULLMAN'S best Drawing-room

١		Express.	Express	Express.
l	Dankirk L've.	3 35 A M 5 37 "	1 05 P.M. 8 20	********
	Susp, Bridge Niagam Falls	4 85 ** 4 45 ** 4 56 **	2 00 ** 2 10 ** 2 15 **	8 00 P M 8 10 " 8 15 "
1	Buffalo **	5 90 "	2 50 **	9 50 **
	Attica	6 87 ** 7 36 ** 18 50 ** 9 46 **	4 10 '+ 5 28 '- 16 85 '1 7 40 ''	11 16 " 12 25 AM 1 35 " 2 40 "
1	Rochester	6 00 ··· 16 55 ··· 9 06 ···	8 00 '' 8 45 '' 6 10 ''	6 00 PR 787 " 11 50 PR
l	CorningArr.	10 08 " 10 38 "	8 38 "	8 05 A 2 3 40
	Waverly	12 26 PM 12 55 "	9 25 " 10 04 " 10 55 " 11 48 " 12 27 a.m.	4 95 ·· 5 06 ·· 5 55 ·· 6 28 ·· †6 48 ·· 7 85 ··
	Hancock 4	9 95 ** 4 05 **	1.00 "	8 07 " 10 02 A3
1	Honesdale "	6 00 **		2 20 Ps
	Port Jervis	4 45 ** 5 39 **	8 48 ··· 4 50 ··	10 48 A 3 11 42 12 00 M
J	Patterson "	7.00 *	6 40 14	1 48 P 3
i	Newark	\$ 47 th	7.88 "	2 18 **
	Jersey City	7 40 " 7 85 P N	7 40	9 21 **
=1				The second second

.... 5 00 AM 5 00 P.M. 5 00 A M No. 2, Special New York Express leaves Clif-A. M., Suspension Bridge 7 05. Niagura Buffalo 7 40, Hornelsville 10 55, Corning

* Daily. + Meal Stations-Ask for tickets by way of Eric Railway. For Sale at all the principal Ticket Offices. JNO. N. ARBOTT, Gen. Pas. Agent.

Dealer in SASH, DOORS, & BLINDS, also Window and Door Frames made to order. COMPOUND SASH LOCK.

BY CHARLES F. DICKENSON. When the lessons and tasks are all ended And the school for the day is dismissed And the little ones gather around me To hid me good night and be kissed; Ob, the little white arms that encircle My nick in a tender embrace! Oh the smiles that are halos of heaven, Sending sunshine of love in my face.

THECHILDREN.

And when they are gone I sit dreaming Of my childhood too lovely to last; Of love that my heart will remember. When it wakes to the pulse of the past, Ere the world and its wickedness made

A partner of sorrow and sia, When the glory of God was a bout me, And the glory of God within. Oh, my heart grows as weak as a wo

man's, And the fountains of feeling will flow, When I think of the paths, steep, and stony, Where the feet of the d-ar ones must go

Of the fountains of sin hanging oe'r them Of the tempest of fate blowing wild; Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy As the innocent heart of a child ! They are idols of hearts and household; They are angels of God in disguise; And His sunlight still sleeps in their tre

And His glory still gleams in their eyes. Oh, those truants from home and from

heaven, They have made me more manly and mild ! And I know how our Savior could like The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones, All radinat, as others have done. But that life may have just enough shad-

dow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them fro But my prayer would bound back to

Ah, a scraph may pray for a sinner, But a sinner must pray for himself. I have taught them the goodness

They have taught me the goodness My heart is a dungeon of darkness, Where I shut them from breaking rule, My frown is sufficient correction.

My love is the taw of the school, I shall leave the old house in the au tumn, To traverse the threshold no more : Ah, how shall I sigh for the dear ones, That meet me each morn at the door, I shall miss the "good nights" and the

kisses, And the gush of their innocent gice. The group on the green, and the flowers That are brought every morning to me. I shall miss them at morn and at evening Their song in the school and the street ; I shall miss the low hum of their voices, And the tap of their delicate feet.

And death says "the school is dismissed! To bid me good night and be kissed. THE WHITEWASH BRUSH. The whitewash brush, the whitewash

Is greater than Allah, greater than Josh Aye! all its haughty compeers are bosh, Compared with the mighty whitewash

Commanded by influence or gold, Is the protector of young and old. Every department of modern life Society, politics, religion-Hush ! They are all safe beneath the whitewas

Scandal and gossip, the signs of our time Judge and president, priest and flock, May boldly at public opinion mock ; Whatever the peril, let them rush, And hide in the shade of the whitewash

With a few quick strokes it covers shames Paints all fairly the blackest of names : Investigations it renders short, With a friendly committee's swift report And behold, instead of the sinner's crush, A coat laid on by the whitewash brush.

All other emblems, then, let us lay down, The cross and the sword, the mitre and crown, Nor learning, nor justice, nor faith shall

5 10 To take for their standard a signlike this Without a scruple, without a blush. The gilded sign of a whitewash brush !

> BY B. F. TAYLOR. The following though not dedicated by the au-thor to L. M. Crosby, it should be read with tha, Hang up the flails by the big barn door! Bring out the mill of the one-boy power! Nothing at all but a breeze in a box. Clumsy and red it rattles and rocks, Sieves to be shaken and hopper to feed, A Chinaman's hat turned upside down, The grain slips through at a hole in the

> Out with the chaff and in with the speed! The crank clanks round with a boy's quick The fan flies fast till it fills the mill With its breezy vanes, as the whirled

> In an open book when the gust goes by, And the jerky jar and the zig zag jolt Of the shaken sieves and the jingling bolt, And the grate of cogs and the axle's clank And the rowlock jog of the crazy crank, And the dusty rush of the gusty chaff The worthless wreck of the harvest's raff And never a lull, the brisk breeze blows From the troubled grain its tattered clothes, Till tumbled and tossed it downward goes

The rickety route by the rackety stair, Clean as the sand that the simoon snows You know you have found the Answer'd September Scribner's.

DIFFERENCES OF HABITS BETWEEN GER-MANUFACTURES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED GERMAN BOYS NOT ALLOWED TO RUN LOOSE, BUT BOUND OUT AS APPRENTICES TO TRADES-MECHANICAL LABOR CON-SIDERED RESPECTABLE AND GENTREL. SENSIBLE MODE OF LIFE AT THE GER-MAN WATERING-PLACES-OPPOSITION TO GAMBLING, EITHER PROFESSIONAL OR BUSINESS-A NATION THAT KNOWS HOW TO DRINK WITHOUT BECOMING DRUNK

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, Wiesbaden, Germany, Aug. 22, 74. The difference between the Germans and Americans is more marked and striking in the social and business habits than in the political system. The Americans boast of being a "fast" people; the Germans take a pride in being considered

and careful calculation of conse-COMPOUND SASH LOCK.

The cause of the Rev. J.

M. Gillette, on Leke Street, will be sold very cheap to cash, or short time.

Action of the Rev. J.

M. Gillette, on Leke Street, will be sold very cheap to cash, or short time.

Action of the Rev. J.

M. Gillette, on Leke Street, will be sold very cheap to cash, or short time.

Action of the Rev. J.

M. Gillette, on Leke Street, will be sold very cheap to cash, or short time.

Action of consequences, and careful calculation of consequences, and results, greatly lacking they always do when surpassed by other nations in any direction; to bind out the surplus boys to master mechanics.

The late residence of the Rev. J.

M. Gillette, on Leke Street, will be sold very cheap to cash, or short time.

Action of consequences, and careful calculation of consequences, and results, greatly lacking they always do when surpassed by their nations in any direction; to bind out the surplus boys to master mechanics.

To learn useful.

To learn useful.

To learn useful calculation of consequences, and results, greatly lacking they always do when surpassed by their Dukes, the first step towards that end is to bind out the surplus boys to master mechanics.

To learn useful.

To learn useful.

To learn useful.

To learn useful military nation in American morals and integrity, the first step towards that end is to bind out the surplus boys to master mechanics.

To learn useful.

To the cause, and to devise a remedy to remove the evil. In this case the cause, and to devise a remedy to remove the evil. In this case the first step towards that end is to bind out the surplus boys to master where all the first step towards that end is to bind out the surplus boys to master where gambling was licensed by their Dukes, the first step towards that end is to bind out the surplus boys to master where always to the first step towards that end is to be the first step towards

ardous or gambling spirit, so preva lent among Americans as to amoun to a national characteristic, is scarcely known inall this unimpulsive, circumspect, impressive country. This for the old slow and expensive methis strikingly exemplified in mercantile life. German merchants con- diately the Germans commenced to duct their business with an economy and caution which would surprise which they have immense beds, to our dealers. In the first place, they erect smelting works of the latest make it a rule to purchase or keep and best kind, to build engines by on hand comparatively small stocks the thousand and set them at work of goods. They buy largely for and to adopt the best labor-saving cash, and ask or receive but little methods of manufacture in use, ei credit. If capital is small, the stock | ther in Great Britain or the United of goods bought is in proportion to States. Within ten years past the their means. They sell for eash. progress in those directions have There is very little "trust" sought by customers or given by tradesmen. vancement is greater than that which The people themselves, decline go preceded it. With this vast increase ing into debt at the groceries, butcher shops, bakeries, or stores. There ment of mines came an increased is nothing that a German familydis- demand for labor at higher wage likes more than to be in debt, and than ever before paid. The English it is uneasy and unhappy until the dre now being debt is liquidated. They all seek steadily pushed out of the marto have a bag of silver, as an Irishman would say, "to the fore," or what an Englishman calls a "penny

laid up for a rainy day." IT IS A HARE EVENT for a German merchant to fail or b forced into bankruptcy-especially retail dealers; and when it does occasionally happen, it bears small comparison in completeness and magnitude with the failures of almost daily occurrence, in our happy from England. This importation and highly favored land. The reasons are, as before stated, an almost total abstinence of the speculative, reckless gambling spirit which actu- Her manufactures exported to those ates American business men and is shown in purchasing comparatively little on credit, selling goods for cash, and hence avoidance of bad The German debts and many unnecessary losses; and, lastly, close personal attention to business, strictest economy in expenses and style of family living and expenditure in exact consonance with their net profit and income .-The German merchant borrows much less than the American from the banks, in proportion to the extent of the stock of goods he carries, because he puts a larger per cent. a third greater amount of bricks in a of his own capital into the business, and sells comparatively little on credit; hence he has but little inter-

many, on account of the careful manand fires are watched, that jectbeing to secure the utmost care and vigilance on the part of the insured, and to prevent and repress all tendency to incendiary fires. The limited liability is a stip-

ulation in the policies. It works From those two causes-the rari. they are ty of fires and the lightness of insurance-the German merchant avoids the heavy expense and continual danger to which the American trades man is ever subjected. Insurance is an enormous and ever-devouring bill of expense to the business man in the United States and contributes as much towards eventual bankruptcy, perhaps as any other cause, unless it be the practice of selling goods at retail on eredit. which have not been purchased for cash at wholesale. Mercantile business in Germany is conducted on such principles that it is attended

with commparatively little RISK OR CHANCE OF PAILURE; and, when dealers do happen to "go in a faithful apprenticeship of four under," it is in consequence of some or five years, and come out skillful

exceptional cause, or utter unfitness for his occupation. What is here said of the class of middlemen applies equally to the longer consider it "respectable" or chanics who have set up in business on their own account. They never involve themselves in debt by buy. German has no such false and pering large quantiles of raw materials, and manufacturing them on spec- the cities of Germany are not overulation, and selling them over the run with young men in search of country on credit, through drum- "genteel employment," such as clerkmers and commission agents, who ships in drygood stores (which, in absorb the major part of the profits this slow country, are left to the on the sales. German manufacturers | women), and who, failing to obtain would regard this as a most dangerous and reckless mode of doing business. The capital invested in manufacturing in this country is mainly "paid up." Stock-watering is but little indulged in or understood. Stock-watering is but Borrowing from the banks is practiced sparingly and cautiously, in order to escape the expense of interest, but especially to avoid being in debt, which is a German's particular dread. The consequence is, that | ive occupations manufacturing establishments

GROW LIKE FOREST OAKS, slowly, but surely, and pass down

from father to sons for many generations-such a thing as failure men's work, as much as knitting, being almost unknown. They do sewing, and cooking, and it is unnot depend upon the subsidies of a generous and unmanly for the male protective tariff, and therefore they sex to crowd the female out of such stand on solid foundations. Not employments as are peculiarly being abnormally stimulated by pro- adapted to their strength and tastes. tective bounties at the expense of The feeling in Germany is, that the community, their works are con- young fellows have no business to ducted prudently and economically, and production is not overdone, or on the plea that it is "genteel," and wastefully and recklessly perform- it is regarded as a very shabby and

The manufacturing development sure growth, extending through keepers, or clerks, are rarely seen or and labor-saving machinery-de- every device which evades honest pending too much on hand skill, industry; and therefore it is that the cheap labor and plodding industry. country is teeming with speculators, But the English, who adopted steam power early and extensively, and la-"slow"—slow as distinguished from ufacturers out of the field they had rascaldom for which there are no sure caused the Germans to do what there is ever to be any reformation

acy, viz,: steam-engines, consum tion of coal, plentiful use of iron an steel, and the substitution of labor saving, steam propelled machinery ods of hand manipulation. Imme open up the coal and iron mines, o been immense, and each year the adof machinery and rapid develope

KETS from which they had dispossessed

the Germans. The London Times, a few days ago, pointed with bitter regret to the large falling off in exports of British manufactures to the German Empire, amounting in woolen goods alone, to \$15,000,000 during the year ending July 1, 1874. Most of the railroad iron used in Germany up to 1870 was imported has ceased. Germany is now sup plying her own wants, and filling large orders in Russia and Austria. countries, especially to the former, are competing sharply with those of

The Germans are a nation of systematic, steady workers. Nearly everybody labors at some productive employment, women, as well as They are not fast workersnothing like as fast as Americansbut they are steadier and more persevering. They labor more hours per day, and save their earnings in the most careful manner. An American brick-layer will place in a wall day, than a German bricklayer; but the latter does his work more conscientiously. The bricks are better est to pay. His standing rule is, laid, the house is more enduringly either to have his goods on his built; and the contractor is not con shelves, or in his pocket in the shape stantly endeavoring to "slight" his of money. Fires are so rare in Ger- work, put in bad materials, make a bill of extras, and cheat the owner ner in which houses are constructed at every step and turn. Cheating, swindling, and deception, have not Antonius, which may be rendered as into the clutches of the law. There yet been reduced to a fine art, and and a merchant is rarely burnt out are not universally practiced in or disturbed by fires. Insurance Germany. The old national habit wouldst depart healed of disease, ecmpanies in Germany make it a rule of integrity and honesty still endure

The boys in Germany, after passing their school-age are not turned loose by their parents to shift for themselves and live by their wits or parental farm until they arrive at the soldier's age of twenty years,

BOUND OUT AS APPRENTICES for five or six years to learn a trade. Hundreds of thousands of German boys are thus bound out to master workmen. If they wish to become merchants or bankers, they must serve their apprenticeship as clerks; if they desire to enter the professions or the Civil Service, they must go through a thorough college-course of instruction, and stand their examination, before they can commence the study of law, medicine, or theology, or obtain a commission in the army or a clerkship in a Government bureau or municipal office. How many American boys learn trades nowadays? How many put mechanics, fit to be intrusted with tools? And why have American boys almost ceased to learn trades? "genteel" to labor at productive employment for a living! But the young nicious feelings, and consequently it, rapidly degenerate into confidence men, gamblers, bummers, and dissi-

sipated loafers of every stripe and If American society is to be reformed, and the present frightful er at his watering-place. The forwave of dishonesty sweeping over the land is to be stayed, one of the essential things to be done, is to teach the rising generation that working with the hands in product-

IS RESPECTABLE; that mechanical occupations are "genteel employments"; that clerkships in shops and stores are woelbow their sisters out of light work unmanly thing to do; and this sentiment is still more prevalent in of Germany has been of slow but France, where male salesmen, bookcenturies. The Germans we e back- heard of. Too many men in the ward in introducing steam-power United States are trying to live by bor-saving implements when possi- confidence-men, blacklegs, and gamof American morals and integrity,

in the performance of their duty to were also forbidden and completely ons in this regard.

If the Grangers are really anxious of public morals in America, there s no way by which they can conribute so effectually as by keeping heir sons at home on the parental arm, or binding them out to useful rades. They must stop sending anmally, tens of thousands of half edcated, unsophisticated, susceptible boys to the cities, in search of that alluring curse of the rising generation, "genteel employment," for it is he road to perdition for the majorty of them. The German pioneers have avoided the dangerous rock on which American farmers have permitted so many of their sons to make shipwreck of their own future lives; and the good effects thereof are seen in the absence of mercantile failures, official dereliction of du ty, public dishonesty, and general

noralization. In nothing perhaps, is the contrast of German with American social life and manners more marked than in their respective. APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOR AT THEIR

WATERING-PLACES.

When the "season" arrives-say the the middle of June-all Germans who can afford it, or whose healths ne or the other of their numerous mineral springs, such as Weisbaden, Hamburg, Ems, Baden-Baden, Kissinger, Willsbad, Schlangenbad and scores of others—chiefly along the er, and probably consign them to foot of the Taunus Mountain range, the reformatory keeping of in the vicinity Fof rankfort, or further up the Rhine, in the "Black Forest" country of Baden. Instead of flocking to those watering-places for a grand carousal and season's dissipation, display of diamonds and silks, and exaggerations of Paris fashions, they come to spend a few weeks of restful quiet, retirement from care and work, and rational enjoyment. Those who have ailnents keep the restoration of their health constantly in view, by bathing and drinking the waters, taking oderate exercise and amusement and freeing their minds from business thoughts. Over the doors of some of the cursaals-cure-hallswill be found a Latin inscription, taken from the Roman baths of how, or were not afraid of falling follows: "Thou shouldst come hither free from care, if thou

for here the care-less alone are curnot to pay more than two thirds to the corrupting influences of modern three-fourth of the value of the the corrupting influences of modern young, middle-aged, or old, goes to the temptations. not to pay more than two thirds to and exhibit but little decay under ed." On this maxim or hint they Too much individual freedom to do CONDUCES MORE TO INTEMPERATE a watering-place with a four horse wagon load of huge tranks, stuffed with a wardrobe of costly silks and satins, feathers and flowers, laces their crimes. If not retained on the and jewelry, whereby she may flirt, and flaunt, and create an envious sensation among other foolish female bipeds. Such ostentatious displays of toilet variety as are seen at Sara-

toga, Long Branch, and other American watering places, ARE NEVER WITNESSED bands and parents would not tolerate, nor the ladies think of indulging in, such extravagant "dry-goods displays. Hence the few bankruptcies heard of in Germany, and the dien. almost total absence of reports in their papers of "irregularities," embezzlements, defalcations, swindles, "corner" operations, and desperate The contrast between the German

and American gentlemen at the wa- beasts of themselves. There is no tering-places of the respective countries is as great as in the case of the teetotalism or to enforce prohibition. ladies. The quiet, orderly, regular, On the contrary, they are a nation rational conduct of the Germans of drinkers of mildly stimulating would be considered very "slow beverages in the form of beer and living" by American frequenters of wine, and have been for thousands fashionable watering-places; but the of years. They are as universally Germans do not go to the springs to squander their money; to bet at coffee, tea, and whisky; but they horse races, or gambling with cards; know how to drink it without intox to madden their brain with strong drinks, and ruin their stomachs with infrequent that it may be said champagne-suppers; nor to get up inisons with other men's flirting wives, to furnish employment for divorce-lawyers or sensation for the newspapers. In all these things the simple "slow" life of the German at his watering-place bears little resemblance to the "fast" life of the American pleasure-and leisure seekmer burns the candle of life only at one end-the latter at both ends. THE COST OF LIVING

at German watering-places is much

cities. The aim of landlords is to attract as many guests as will fill their hostelries, and to induce them to re main as long as possible, and return the next season as to an agreeable home. They do not deem it to their interest "to make hay while the sun shines" by fleecing their guests in every possible way, and encouraging their servants to require "tips" for everything they do. The conse-quence is, that a German, when he goes to the springs, brings his wife and children along with him, and settles down for one or two months of quiet life and freedom from business cares. If they tire of one spring in a month, they pack up their moderate wardrobe, and take the cars to mother; and, when the season is finshed, they return to their home, realed of nilments, or recuperated in body and refreshed in mind, after an expenditure of money but little greater than if they had remained at home. Such is the mode of life of the vast majority of the German people, who visit the watering places every summer in countless thousands. Formerly, several of the most noted of the German spas were cursed ness. In everything they do there is a certain methodical deliberation, is a competition of steam against man power. This competitive pres-Nassau and several other petty
States where gambling was licensed by their Dukes, the Prussian Parliaby their Dukes, the Prussian ParliaFrom these premises the Germans increase the fare of one passenger.

apations in the United States; was organized, in 1871, the same anout the blame rests upon the heads ti-gambling law was extended to all is utterly useless, and a sheer waste of American parents, who have been other parts of Germany. Horse raccarelessly-yes, wickedly-derelict ing for purses, and betting thereon, suppressed. The sentiment of the Germans is averse to the "noble to reform the existing low standard sport" of whipping horses around a course for gambling purposes. The Germans are

NOT MUCH ADDICTED TO GAMBLING of any description. The reason is, they are a cautious, conservative, close-fisted people, who believe that a bird in the hand is worth more than a whole flock in the bushes. There is nothing in games of chance, combined with frauduleut acts and 'roping-in" tricks, which commends such amusements to them as pleasurable or honorable. The common feeling is, that gambling is essentially dishonest, and wholly illegitimate as a business, as well as disreputable as a profession. The Germans are totally destitute of the nervous, reckless, risk-all temperament of Americans; consequently they seldom venture their earnings on the turn of a eard or die, a horse race or election. They buy and sell wheat, barley, oats, and pork. without resorting to "puts" and "calls," going "long" or 'short;" and never organize "corners" whereby a "ring" of dealers undertake to fleece and bankrupt their fellow merchants of the same association. What is done, openly and with impunity in American require it, begin to move towards | Chambers of Commerce, in the way of "forestalling" and "cornering" the market for swindling purposes would, if practiced in this country, disgrace the guilty operators forev-

> the reformatory keeping of A GERMAN PENITENTIARY.

Such is the difference in the standard public sentiment, in the matter gambling and swindling in commercial transactions, in the two countries. The German Board of Trade may, in time, progress to the lofty standard of freedom in dishonesty enjoyed by their American brethren. and learn to organize "corners" with intent to defraud, with as much skill and sangfroid as their transatlantic neighbors; but at present, at least, they are not even neophytes, and would be puzzled to know how to begin a "corner." All men are not honest in Germany, by any means, and there are plenty of individuals who would cheat more if they knew are gamblers and rogues in Germany as well as in all other countries; but, where there is one belonging to such classes, there are many in America. powerfully tends to promote dishonesty and crime in any country. It is opportunity and temptation which cause men to eat of forbidden fruit

STRICT AND RIGID IN GERMANY. is notoriously lax and feeble in America. The maxim of the wise man, "Bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is constantly kept in mind by German parents. It would be well for the future of our country if it were not so generally forgotten or disregarded by the natural guardians of American chil-

There is another thing in which the Germans differ very widely from "native" Americans,-including both natives and "adopted" Irish,-of speculative ventures, with which which mention should not be omit-American journals are continually ted; and that is they know how to drink without becoming drunk, and enjoying their glass without making attempt among Germans to practice addicted to beer as Americans are to ication. Drunkenness is so rare and

NOT TO EXIST. I have traveled thousands of miles through Germany in various directions, visiting nearly all the chief cities, and have made diligent inquiry of American Consuls and other well informed persons, and received but one answer everywhere, viz: "No drunkenness among the Germans; public sentiment would not tolerate it; the habits of the country are all against it." The reason of this free- ful force of habit is considered, that dom from inebriation is the total ab- he would rather sacrice party-ties sence of whisky, and the substitution and bonds of friendship than forego of the milder beer. Whisky is the his favorite beverage. In short, the less than in the hotels of the chief "hog" that possesses the spirit of the raging devil, and the cultivation of whose intimate acquaintance makes so many beasts and loafers of Irish- als than to drink coffee or milk; and men and Americans in the United

most as

and it would be hard to convince him that it does not contain as much nutriment at least as milk. If you Scott & Goldsborough's omnibus, say to a German that many physiologists and physicians esteem all sengers of a very full bus, one eve forms of alchohol as poisonous, and ning last week, he threw himself therefore beer must be injurious to upon the market as a package of the physical system, he will reply twenty-five cents value. It occurred that his forefathers have, in consid- in this wise. All paid promptly exerable part, lived on beer for more cept one fat old lady, who sat next than 2,000 years; that his ancestors, the door, and who seemed to be who fought Julius Casar and his reaching down as if to get something specessors, were beer drinkers; and she had dropped on the floor. When that, in all generations since the her time to pay she raised her head year one, they have maintained and thus addressed the blushing the national beverage, and to-day youth: "I allars, when I travels are, as a race, -both women and men, -as strong, healthy, long-lived, and you sees, nothing can git at it than, -as strong, healthy, long-lived, and robust people as live in the world; and I'd thank you, young man, jist and they are prepared to prove their to fetch it for me, as Pm so jammed manhood, courage, and hardihood, in that I can't git to it., The youth on the field of battle, against any looked at the other passengers, some Power, Russia not excepted, who of whom were laughing at his may choose to put them to the test. plight; one or two young ladies And it is not a vain or idle boast, among them blushed scarlet, and he for they are now undoubtedly the

appetite to be derived therefrom. It of time, to argue with them in favor of teetotalism or prohibition in any form, as they profess to be abundantly able to regulate and control their appetites within due bounds, and to practice temperance without resorting to total abstinence. They say they think the Americans could do the same if they would abolish whisky, and substitute malt and vinous beverages, and try and live quieter and less exciting and sensational lives. They claim that teetotalism is not temperance, and has for its indorsement neither the injunctions of Scripture, the practice of the an-

ient Church, nor the support of human nature. One thing that promotes the universal practice of beer drinking in Germany is the habit of living in villages and cities. Such a thing as a German family living apart from their neighbors on farms is scarcely known in this country. German farmers reside in villages almost universally. Those rural villages, of which there are between 30,000 and 40,000 in Germany, contain generally 50 to 100 families. Each village has its school-house, its church, and its beer-garden, or more than one if the place is large enough to support them. Every eyening, when the day's work is done in the surrounding fields, the men, and often the women, resort to their beer-garden for the enjoyment of their favorite national beverage, to which the men add a cigar or a pipe of tobacco. The beer is not swallowed standing at the bar, at a gulp, as in America, but is slowly and leisurely sipped and "puffed" over at a table. The and "puffed" over at a table. American practice of treating the

bystanders IS NEVER SEEN IN GERMANY. Each person pays only for what he himself consumes, unless it be that drank by his wife or children. A half-a-dozen neighbors or acquaintances will sit down at a table, and drink and smoke for an hour, without any one offering to pay for the others' beer. To do so would be regarded as improper and indelicate. There is no such thing as "drinking round,"-each by turns paying for all the liquor and cigars. When a German calls for a glass of beer or wine, he sits down to drink it, and is never in a hurry to see the bottom of the glass. There are no loafers or free lunchers standing around in the saloons, waiting to be asked to "take something," or to invite themselves to drink at another man's expense. Perhaps nothing in Ameri-

can life

ing" and asking acquaintences and by-standers to and to backslide from the walks of topers, he generally expects to be virtue. Parental discipline which is treated by them in turn, and, by the time each has performed this act of civility or hospitality, the whole crowd is intoxicated, or well on the road to it. It is the treating habit which supplies each grog-shop with regular habitues, who "loaf" there waiting to be "treated," and to sponge their fiery potations at the expense of the callers for liquor. German loafers-what few there are of them-must pay for their own drinks, and it is decidely against the custom of the country for any

one to treat them. The Germans are strongly attached to their present Government, are determined supporters of national unity, and are devoted subjects of their Emperor. But they are still more attached to the institution of beer than to any "politics" and are more loyal to King Gambrius than to Kaiser Wilhelm I. Their devotion to the Prince Lager exceeds their admiration for Prince Bismarek. The Emperor, with the aid of Bismarck, Moltke, and the whole standing army, could not enforce prohibitory beer laws in Germany. mere proposition to enact such a law WOULD OVERTHROW THE SOVERN-

and revolutionize this county. The right to drink beer, or wine, when or where he pleases, and in such quantities as his appetite and the customs of the country call for, is regarded as an inalienable right, and the very essence and embodi ment of "personal liberty." votion of the German in America to his national drink is honestly inherited. And, it is, therefore, not so strange, after all, when the power-German esteems his lager as a part of his necessary sustenance; deems it no more injurious to his health or morlooks upon water, especially such as is found in most of Germany, as a The German regards his beer al- fluid fit only for the drink of the inferior animals, and for irrigation and culinary purposes.

Report has it that while Lon. was collecting fares of the pasbeat a sudden retreat, ing the fare of one passenger.

An exchange asks: "Where does the cotton go ?" We know where a good deal of it goes, but don't like